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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 28TH OCTOBER.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS Prince Albert Victor is expected to arrive at Mysore about the 20th proximo. The City Municipality has voted Rs. 6,000 to give the Royal visitor a suitable reception, and the Government will supplement this by a grant of Rs. 4,000.

IT is said that the Hyderabadis intend to erect a public hall in commemoration of the Royal visit and to name it after the Prince.

THE great Pears has been beaten in the advertising line. Every one knows his famous advertisement: "Good morning; have you used Pears' soap?' A few weeks ago, one of the big New York dailies had the following immediately opposite this particular announcement: "Yes; but Cleaver's is better. Good evening."

THE *World* says:—"The Government of India has been considering the position of medical officers when called in by native princes. As a result it is to be in furure understood that when a native prince is attended by a military medical officer, the fee to be paid for such professional advice is to be submitted for approval to the local Government. The decision, it is needless to say, has not been received with marked favour by the medical profession in India. Action was, however, rendered necessary in consequence of representations made to Government as to the exorbitant charge of some medical men."

LOUIS I., the King of Portugal, whose death took place on Saturday before last, was the second but eldest surviving son of Donna Maria II., Queen of Portugal, and Dom Fernando, Prince of Saxe-Coburg. He was born in October, 1838, visited England with his elder brother in 1854, when he bore the title of Duke of Oporto, and afterwards attained the rank of a Captain in the Portuguese Navy. He succeeded to the throne on the death of his brother, King Pedro V., November 11, 1861. He married, October 6, 1862, Pia, youngest daughter of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, by whom he had two sons, Carlos, born September 28, 1863, and Alfonso, born July 31, 1865. His Majesty published in 1877 a translation into Portuguese of Shakespeare's "Hamlet." It was followed in 1880 by a translation of the "Merchant of Venice." In that year also his Majesty completed his translation into Portuguese of Shakespere's "Richard III." A second edition of the king's translation of "Hamlet" was issued in 1880. The first edition was limited to 1,000 copies, which his Majesty distributed among his friends. Some unscrupulous publisher in Rio de Janeiro, however, struck off a cheap edition which met with a very remunerative sale in the Brazilian capital. His Majesty, to prevent a repetition of this conduct, made a present of the copyright of the new edition of "Hamlet," and of his future translations of Shakespere, to one of the charitable asylums of Lisbon. His eldest son, who now succeeds to the throne, was married, in 1886, to a daughter of the Comte de Paris.

THE Rev. Thomas Evans writes, *apropos* of the declared intention of the Local Government to gradually abolish outstills in Bengal:—"This is good news for Bengal, where above all, cheap outstill liquor was making a havoc among the people, and I feel sure that very many besides the writer of this will feel truly grateful to Sir Steuart Bayley for this act of kindness—and justice, too—to the people of Bengal; and when we find that it may involve the reduction of excise revenue to the extent of some nine lakhs of rupees as provided in the excise settlement for next year, one cannot help the emotions of grateful admiration for one who has so promptly carried into practical issue the late instructions embodied in the excise despatches of the Secretary of State. What we now need is the introduction of the principle of *local option* in the whole of India."

GENERAL SIR H. PRENDERGAST, Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, has returned to the Gaekwar's capital after making over charge of his acting appointment as Political Agent in Beluchistan to Sir R. Sandeman.

TUESDAY, 29TH OCTOBER.

KUMAR BHAUSINGHJI, heir to the Porebunder *guddee*, left Bombay on Thursday last in charge of Mr. O'Shea, his tutor, on a trip to Australia, Tasmania, and Van Dieman's Land. A Bombay paper writes: "Melbourne with its magnificent law courts, Houses of Parliament, and other splendid public and private edifices and its Collins Street, broader than the boasted Broadway of New York, was fifty years ago almost a desert waste, and fifty years ago the grandfather of the young Kumar, who is now about to visit Melbourne, had just ascended the *guddee*. In those fifty years, while Melbourne was rising steadily through pluck and energy, the State of Porebunder was steadily drifting to ruin through neglect, till, three years ago, Government was compelled to depose its ruler, and substitute a British administrator. Under the administration of Mr. Lely, of the Bombay Civil Service, the resources of the State have been gradually developing, and the revenue has risen at least three-fold. The State is still under administration, and its resources are being carefully fostered. One of the most prominent features of the administration has been the construction of the Porebunder Railway, joining Porebunder through Dhoraji, a distance of sixty miles, with the Kathiawar system of railways. We trust Kumar Bhausinghji will come back from his tour full of new ideas, and that it will not be long before we shall have to congratulate him on his succession to power."

THE *Pioneer* states that an "Army circular has been framed "notifying the transfer of the Military Works under Madras, Bombay, and local administrations to the Military works Department, with Colonel Sanford as head of the whole Department in India." On this a contemporary very pithily remarks:—Does not the divulging of items of this sort, in anticipation of the regular and authorised publication, amount to the disclosure of an "official secret?"

THE Duke of Connaught, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, travelled to Bombay to meet Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief in India, who reached the Victoria Terminus early on Thursday morning. Sir Frederick, during his stay in Bombay, concluded his inspection of the Bombay Defences. He first inspected the Marine battalion and then made a tour of the harbour defences, visiting Cross Island, where important works are in progress; and the Middle Ground Battery, and Colaba Point Battery, where guns were worked by the regulars and members of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery. In the evening His Excellency left Peshawar, and the Duke of Connaught, who had been accompanying him, left for Poona.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND having made over charge of the Foreign Secretaryship to Mr. Cunningham, will leave Simla for Europe in the course of the next few days, taking at least one year's furlough.

MR. EARDLEY NORTON of Madras has so much improved in health that he proposes to take a sea-voyage to Calcutta in a day or two.

THE route of the Shan-Siam Mission is not yet decided, but it is probable that the party will be divided into two sections at the outset. Captain F. G. Fink and Dr. J. K. Close, members of the Mission, have arrived in Calcutta.

THE Duke of Connaught is expected to visit Rajkot about the middle of December, for the purpose of presenting new colours to the 24th Bombay Infantry, a regiment which distinguished itself at Aden, in Central India, and Afghanistan.

THE Sigiri Rock fortress in Ceylon is an extraordinary natural fastness. It has only been ascended by two Europeans. This year a member of the Ceylon Civil Service, while ascending it, came across a remarkable picture painted on a rock. It contains thirteen female figures in three-quarter length life-size, beautifully coloured and very fresh. They were painted 1,300 years ago by the order of a king, named Kasyapa, who lives in Singhalese history as the murderer of his father, and who took refuge in the fastness of Sigiri from the vengeance of his brothers.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH OCTOBER.

TODD'S Johnson's Dictionary has 58,000 words; Worcester's latest edition, 116,000; Webster's, 118,000; the Imperial, 13,000; and the Encyclopædic, 180,000. The Century Dictonary is to have 200,000 words at least. The cost of making this dictionary, is said to have exceeded 500,000 dollars.

SIR George Birdwood, who takes great interest in everything Indian, has addressed a letter to the journal of the Society of Arts showing how deep a touch European arts and industries have received from Asia since and before the times of the Middle Ages. He deals with the general question how and in what way these influences came to be felt in Europe even in those remote times. He discusses the question in this way:—"With reference to the marked reversion, throughout the Roman world under the empire, of the industrial arts from their rationalised Greek type to their original Asiatic type, we must never forget that this was due, not only to the indirect influence of the revival of the prosperity of the East under the peace secured to it by the Cæsars, but was, in a still greater measure, directly brought about by the practice of the Romans, during the empire, of employing the prisoners taken by them in their Asiatic wars, not only as servants and field-labourers, but as artisans. In this way, not only the whole agriculture of Italy, but the practice of all the industrial arts of the country gradually passed out of the hands of the native population into those of Asiatic slaves, from whom the inventive and gradually progressive Hellenised handicrafts of Europe, received that strongly renewed, stereo-typed Oriental stamp, characteristic of them thenceforward to the end of the Middle Ages, and still impressed on the ecclesiastical art of the West Christianity itself, indeed, in doctrine, ritual, discipline, and all but its later Roman organisation, was part and parcel of the reversion of European culture at this time from its Hellenic to a revived Asiatic type; for this reversionary movement became universal, affecting science, philosophy, religion, and art, as well as the merely technical arts."

THE road into Cashmere is expected to be open for wheeled traffic right through to Baramulla by May next, and to Srinugger, 200 miles from Rawalpindi, before the end of 1890.

IT is finally settled that Saturday will be the day for the departure of the mails from Bombay all the year round.

IT has been semi-officially announced at Berlin that Prince Bismarck, at an interview with the Czar, declared that it was possible for England and Russia to arrive at an understanding with regard to Asia, and that an early settlement was desirable for both parties.

IT is stated that the Sultan has made frequent efforts lately to be admitted to the Triple Alliance. His offers have been met by a frank explanation of the obstacles to his alliance, which could only be accepted on certain conditions which Turkey is unable to fulfil, as she is hampered by financial obligations and the burden of the Russian indemnity. It is furthermore stated that the Sultan has been advised by the leading members of the alliance to make common cause with England, which is better able than any Continental Power to protect Turkey.

THE reports from Ganjam for the week ending the 19th of October, state that the season continues very favourable at Simla. The rainfall is fairly heavy and general; average for 19 stations during the week 4·69 inches; total fall from 1st April 43·94 inches, against 36·98 for the same period in 1887. Prices—rice 12·8 seers per rupee, ragi 31·46 seers. Numbers on large works 5,261, on small works 4,935; numbers on gratuitous relief for work ending 12th October, 19,275 of whom 2,586 are men, 4,498 women and 12,190 children. Thirty-two relief circles constituted, and 229 kitchens opened. Imports by sea 13 tons, by land 428 tons. Deaths from cholera 17.

THE British Foreign Office has warned all workmen and others, accepting employment in Russia, that they should enter into a formal agreement under consular or diplomatic authority with their employers, otherwise they may be unable to enforce their legal rights in the law Courts.

THURSDAY, 31ST OCTOBER.

HERE is an interesting account of Prince Albert Victor :—"The Prince who, if we look far ahead, will be our King, wears instead of a crown and robe, garments in correctest style, and instead of a sceptre he sports a cane. Prince Albert Victor, or Prince "Eddie" as he is more familiarly styled at home among the Royal family, is staid and steady He is the direct antithesis of Prince George, his brother, who is full of dash and go, and the life and soul of the family circle. Prince Albert Victor's education was carried out under private tuition, and on its completion, he entered with his brother Prince George, as a naval cadet on board the Britannia. In 1879 the Royal brothers started on a voyage round the world in the Bacchante returning to England in 1882. The diary of the voyage, kept by the young Princes was edited by the Rev. J. N. Dalton their governor, and published in 1885 Prince Albert appeared to be in no way enamoured of a sea-faring life, and he entered as an under-graduate at Trinity College, Cambridge, afterwards completing his curriculum at the University of Heidelberg. On leaving the University the Prince proceeded to Aldershot to prepare for the Army, and he now holds a lieutenancy in the Yorkshire Hussars. H. R. H. was invested with the Order of the Garter in 1883, and created Hon. LL.D. of Cambridge in 1888. It is rumoured that Prince Albert Victor of Wales has a penchant for his fair-haired cousin, Princess Alice of Hesse, who, report says, is as charming as she is pretty. But the prince is young—not much over twenty-six—princesses are plentiful—the world, India included, is before him, and it would be a pity if he were to fetter himself with bonds matrimonial until he had seen a little more of life and tasted more of the sweets of liberty. Meanwhile he has been called upon by two great interpreters of the Vox Populi to undertake two great reforms. One is to effect the abolition of the tall hat, the other, the diminution of that instrument of torture, the tall collar."

MR. SKRINE will assume the editorial charge of the *Calcutta Review* from January next.

THE rumour that Government has, or ever had, an idea of assuming jurisdiction over the Porebunder harbour is said to have no foundation in truth. It was asserted that the Political Agency of Kattywar had suggested to Government the advisability of taking possession of this port as a possible means of checking foreign aggression.

THE Tashon Chins are giving some proofs of submission. A telegram from Fort White, White, Chin Hills, 22nd October, states :—"Within the last two days the Tashons have brought in seventeen captives whom they have got out of the Sagyilaing and Mwebin villages, while they say more may be shortly expected. We now know of 146 captives escaped or given up, and though still about 100 are in the possession of the above-mentioned villages, there seems every hope we may get hold of them. The Political Officer's messengers report that the Tashons appear really to mean business, and intend to get hold of any prisoners they can, and give up to us all in Mwebin and Sagyilaing. They add that the thugyis whom the Tashons have with them are to be kept in durance vile until the captives are given up. It is just possible that the new mule-track to Sagyilaing, which is progressing, may influence their movements and perhaps eventually those of the Siyins and Kamhows, though in the case of the latter such a result is but a more possibility."

THE Government of India having addressed the Local Government on the subject of extending to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the system of the employment of retired native soldiers in civil capacities, adopted by the Delhi Conference, instructions have been issued to all heads of departments enjoining that in giving effect to the wishes of the Government of India in the matter, just regard must be had to the claims of civil candidates.

NEWS of the escape of the Meingoon Prince was received with equanimity in Burma. The *Rangoon Times* considers that, if the Prince's destination is any part of Burmah or the Shan States, "he will be handed over to the authorities within 48 hours of his arrival, as his adherents have lost confidence in him, and do not wish for a renewal of disturbances."

THE opium revenue for the current year shows an appreciable improvement. A slight falling off in the receipts from Malwa has been more than counterbalanced by the increase in Bengal, so that, up to the present, the actuals are better than the estimate of last March by over 26 lakhs.

THE *World* states on good authority that the Queen in person will open Parliament.

FRIDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER.

AN article in the current number of the *Fortnightly Review* deals with the armed strength of France in 1889. It would appear from the article that, in the first place, the army of France has received an even greater increment of strength than had been generally supposed; and, in the second, that her forces are on a much better footing than they ever were before. In the fortification of the frontier, some £135,000,000 sterling have been spent since 1875 on 140 miles of defensive barrier, which the Germans regard with "grim satisfaction" as being a "strategical monstrocity." As to the army, if all the young men who have in each year since 1870 reached the age of twenty had been physically fit for service, and had been enrolled and passed, the strength of the French forces to-day (allowing for all casualties) would be not less than 5,700,000 trained soldiers. In time of war the total number of men on the services, including, of course, those fully trained, would at the present moment number 4,108,655; the final result of the *Fortnightly's* calculations being that if war were declared to-morrow, France could put into the field no less than five armies of 200,000 men each, and two armies of 150,000 men each—the whole of these armies being completely equipped for a prolonged campaign, and supported by ample reserves for *etappen* duties, and for replacing casualties. This is five times the strength of the force which Napoleon III. placed in the field in 1870.

THE Pekin Board of Revenue has just published the census for the Chinese Empire showing a total population of 303,241,969, which is upwards of a million more than the returns for the previous year showed.

THE new Cantonment Act lays down that the Commanding Officer may, without assigning any reason for doing so, exclude any person from Cantonments.

THE *Advocate of India* publishes some interesting information regarding the forthcoming National Congress. A proposal has been made by Mr. Hume to take up only one public question and to thresh it out thoroughly, rather than to waste strength in discussing a number of academic proposals. We shall thus, "adds the Advocate," not hear of Congress condemning Arms Act, or the restrictions against Native Volunteering." Another important proposal is that the Congress should henceforth meet every five years. This question is to be decided by the delegates this year. The Congress will also probably take into consideration the report of the Public Service Commission. Each delegate will be expected to make a contribution of eight rupees toward the funds of the Congress. Native gentlemen who are boarded and lodged by the Reception Committee will pay four rupees more towards expenses, while Europeans and those who live in the European way will pay two rupees daily to a mess. The Congress will open on the 26th December, and will last four days. The expenses are estimated at forty thousand rupees, of which ten thousand are expected in payment of fees by the delegates, and Bombay and Poona will provide the balance.

A COMMISSION has been appointed in Hyderabad to enquire into the expediency of excluding private dwelling-houses from the operation of judicial decrees.

THE Emperor William, in drinking the toast of the British Navy on board the flagship *Dreadnought*, said that the famous signal hoisted by Lord Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar "England expects every man to do his duty" was no longer necessary. His Majesty further said that young naval nations like Germany must come to England to learn from the first naval power in the world.

THE following is going the round of the papers :—

Irish papers say the Indian Government are about to be called upon to disgorge a sum of £100,000 which they have had in their possession for several years, the proceeds of a legacy left by the wife of one of the native princes who died upwards of thirty years ago. The deceased lady was an Irish woman, who went to India some sixty years since as the travelling companion of two wealthy English ladies. During her stay in India she attracted the notice of one of the native princes, and he married her. The pair lived happily for thirty years, the wife having a separate estate settled upon her by the Maharaja. She died childless and left no will. Her property was taken over by the Indian Government, and it has remained in their hands ever since. It was at the time of her death £30,000; but its value has since risen to close on £100,000. The relatives of the deceased lady in Ireland were entirely ignorant of her fate until quite recently, when they learnt it accidentally from a returned Indian soldier. The inquiries which have since been instituted have fully established her marriage with the Indian prince, not only according to the rites of the Mussulman, but also of the Christian Church, and also have made certain the existence and value of the property she left behind her at her death.

SATURDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.

HERE is a story of another Hyderabad scandal :

Sir Salar Jung I left a large amount of debts at his death. At the time when Sir Salar Jung II. resigned office under compulsion it was announced that among other acts of generosity to that misguided youth His Highness the Nizam voluntarily undertook to pay all his father's debts. It now transpires that His Highness far from voluntarily undertaking the payment of these debts, had at first indignantly refused to do so when asked to do it, and that he subsequently yielded at the earnest solicitation of Colonel Marshall, His Highness' chief adviser and secretary, and under pressure from Mr. Cordery, the Resident. A correct list—or what purported to be a correct list of the debts, was then prepared, and the total came up to thirty lakhs. The Nizam's Government agreed to pay the sowcars by annual instalments of three lakhs each. It should be mentioned here that there was no minister at the time, and Colonel Marshall was all in all. That gallant son of Mars, it would appear, displayed no ordinary zeal in bringing this monetary transaction to a speedy close.

APROPOS of the Allahabad Water-supply the *Pioneer* writes :—It is barely a month since Messrs. Walsh, Lovett & Co., the contractors for these works, broke ground, and a visit to the Khursu Bagh, the site of present operations, will show how much can be accomplished by organisation and skill in so brief a period. The excavation for the filters, each capable of dealing with 2,000,000 gallons a day, are nearly completed, and the embankments of the three settling tanks, each of which will have a working capacity of 2,800,000 gallons a day are progressing rapidly. A vein of excellent clay has been discovered in the course of the excavations, both in quantity and quality sufficing for the "puddle" required for the work. Lime-burning is being actively carried on in a score or more of kilns, and the steam machinery for grinding the lime is already erected. The firm's engineers are busily engaged in preparing the drawings for the special castings which have to be made to effect the many awkward junctions which necessarily arise when twenty-seven miles of piping has to be laid. It is anticipated that the whole of the brick-work will be completed during the present cold season. Altogether the scene at the Khusru Bagh is one of the healthiest activity. We understand that arrangements have been made with the military authorities for a continuous supply of water to cantonments. For this purpose a special tank will be erected on brick-work supports at a sufficient height from the ground to give the requisite pressure. For the main supply the water will be pumped into the pipes at given hours each day as in Calcutta and other towns.

PANDITA RAMABAI'S *Saradasadan* has at present 25 pupils of whom 12 are boarders. Of the 12 boarders six are widows, three married, and three unmarried girls. The Pandita intends giving some of these boarders an industrial education, such as embroidery of caps, making of cane-baskets and chairs, and to draw and paint and to model in clay. For this purpose, she intends getting a lady from America. The institution is a costly affair, the annual expenditure at present being Rs. 18,000

No addresses will be presented to Prince Albert Victor at Madras, but the President of the Municipality proposes to hold an informal meeting of the Commissioners to discuss the question of the erection of arches, &c., along the roads the Prince will traverse from the railway station to Government House.

Indian Engineering says :—"One result of its disestablishment is that nearly 392 lacs of rupees had to be paid last year as interest on Railway capital. Whereas, had it been paid at the rate of exchange obtaining, when the various contracts were entered into, the sum due would have been roughly about 288 lacs. So the rupee's vagaries have cost the State in this item of expenditure alone—say, 103 lacs in the last five years. There is a dolefully suggestive ring of bankruptcy about these figures."

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.
(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)
(SESSION 1889-90.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the *5th November*, at 7 P. M.

Subject: Volta-Electric and Magneto-Electric Induction.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Thursday*, the *7th November* at 4 P. M.

Subject: Barium, Strontium and Calcium.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the *7th November* at 7 P. M.

Subject: The uses of the Barometer.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Friday*, the *8th November* at 7 P. M.

Subject: Volta-Electric and Magneto-Electric Induction.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday*, the *9th November* at 4 P M.

Subject: Carbon.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
November 2nd, 1889. *Honorary Secretary.*

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1889.

LORD CROSS'S DESPATCH ON THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

II.

IN our last article on this subject we pointed out that the Secretary of State's despatch practically leaves matters where they were, in regard to Native claims for higher and more extensive employment in the public service. The Secretary of State has not accepted the recommendations of the Commission, except in regard to the age limit of candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service. But even if Lord Cross had approved of all the proposals made by that body, still no real advance would have been made in the direction of admitting the children of the soil to higher and more extensive employment in the civil administration of the country. As Lord Cross shows, the commission did not suggest any very serious change in the main features of the existing system of administration. It accepted the principle that, for the conduct of the higher branches of the Executive and Judicial work, there should continue to be, as at present, two distinct services. Although some changes of designation were proposed, the commission wanted to draw more clearly and definitely the line of demarcation between the covenanted and uncovenanted services. Sir Charles Aitchison and his colleagues did not consider whether the time had not arrived for the abolition of the present distinction between the covenanted and the uncovenanted services and for the constitution of the public service in India on a broad, comprehensive and national basis. On the contrary, they proceeded on the assumption that not only should the covenanted service be kept up, though under a different name, but that the present scale of recruitment for that service should be maintained intact. They quoted and accepted the views expressed by the Government of India in the Home Department despatch of the 16th December, 1881, that the members of the covenanted service must continue to fill the chief administrative appointments of Government. The commission, indeed, holds that it is only by this means that we can under existing circumstances secure an administration conducted on principles and by methods in harmony with Western knowledge and civilisation. Lord Cross emphatically re-affirms this principle, which he says has been distinctly enumerated in more than one despatch by the Secretary of State, and observes:—"I have no desire to extend the practical application of that principle further than political necessity requires. It is in fact based on the same considerations of fitness in the broadest sense which regulates the admission of natives of India to the higher public offices of every kind, but it justifies on indisputable grounds of public expediency the necessity of maintaining the special reservations which have hitherto existed in regard to a particular class of executive offices. No share of these offices—among which I include that of the chief executive offices of a district as well as that of commissioner of a division and the administrative offices of still higher rank—could without a violation of that principle be formally excluded from statutory reservation and transferred to a Provincial service. I do not suggest that reservation of these offices to the covenanted civil service should be so absolute as to exclude them from military officers in the Non-Regulation Provinces, or that in special circumstances a member of the Provincial service might not be appointed to one of them on grounds of proved individual fitness: what I desire to establish is that the transfer of a definite portion of them to the Provincial share is inappropriate. If they are to be named in any list at all, the whole of such class of offices should be specified as reserved to the covenanted service, except in special circumstances as they are in the statute of 1861; but there are many other classes of offices to which no such restrictions need on grounds of public policy be applied, and there is no propriety in reserving by statute a large proportion of each of these to the Covenanted Civil Service."

Holding these views, Lord Cross has rejected the proposal of the Commission for revising the schedule of the Statute of 1861, which reserved certain classes of appointments to the members of the Covenanted Civil Service. We must confess that the recommendation of the Commission for the transfer of one-third of the offices of District Judge, and one-tenth of the offices of Magistrate Collector, was neither logical nor sound in principle. Well, the question of fitness for a particular class of work is absolute and not relative. If Natives are capable of filling one-third of District Judgeships and one-tenth of Collectorships, it is difficult to see why they should not be considered capable of undertaking, say, one-half. If the principal object be to exclude Natives from frontier districts and from districts in which there are resident non-official Europeans, they might be safely employed to Judgeships and Collectorships in at least one-half of the districts of India. Lord Cross is very anxious to protect the vested interests of the members of the Covenanted Civil Service. His Lordship holds that the rights of the men who entered that Service before 1880 should be scrupulously respected. Now, we would not advocate the violation of any contract, express or implied, made with the members of the Covenanted Civil Service; but it must be remembered that the men who entered that Service in 1870 and afterwards did so with their eyes open. They knew very well that 33 Victoria, cap 3, section 6, empowered the Government of India to appoint Natives to posts which had been reserved to the Covenanted Civil Service by the Statute of 1861. Of course those who entered that Service before 1870 are fairly entitled to have their interests protected; but the men who have done so since 1870 are in a widely different position. But Lord Cross has been pleased to hold that the vested interests of all Covenanted Civilians who entered the Service before 1880 should be carefully protected, apparently on the ground that these gentlemen believed that the Statute of 1870, like all previous laws relating to the higher employment of Natives in the public source, would practically remain a dead letter. We must, however, admit that in one respect Lord Cross has shown some breadth of view in dealing with the plan of the Commission for a revision of the schedule of the Statute of 1861. The guarantees and restrictions of that Statute relate substantially to offices in the Regulation Provinces. The Commission proposed to extend guarantees given to the Covenanted Service as regards appointments reserved in the Regulation Provinces, so as to include the analogous appointments in the rest of India. The Government of India accepted this proposal and observed:—"It will restrict by law the power now possessed by the Executive Government to appoint natives of India to such offices at its discretion." Although, as a matter of fact, Natives are as rigidly excluded from the higher offices in the non-Regulation as in the Regulation Provinces, still the adoption of the Commission's proposal would have been a move in the wrong direction. As things now stand, men outside the Covenanted Civil Service can rise to the highest revenue and judicial posts in the non-Regulation Provinces. An uncovenanted officer is now acting as Judicial Commissioner of Oudh. But such appointments would have been rendered impossible in the future if the plan recommended by the Commission had been adopted. Lord Cross remarks:—"The Commission is doubtless right in reporting that at the present time it would not be possible to find outside that service [the Covenanted Civil Service] men qualified to hold such offices as that of Member of the Board of Revenue, or of District Judge, or to be comptroller and Auditor-general, or Commissioner of customs, Salt or opium Agent; but this appears to me no sufficient reason for the conclusion that these appointments or a proportion of them should be declared by law to be tenable by officers of the Covenanted Civil Service only. I agree with many of the observations made on this subject by Mr. Mackenzie, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, in his minute of 31st March 1888. If a native or a member of the Provincial service of any race is confidently believed by Government to possess the ability and training and all the other qualifications requisite for such posts there is no reason why he should be shut out from them." Although this declaration will not lead to any practical results, still it is something to have it on paper. The acceptance of the Commission's proposal under this head would surely have been a retrograde step.

The Commission also recommended the repeal of section 6 of the Statute of 1870, which empowers the authorities in India by whom appointments to offices in the Civil Service are made to appoint any Native of proved merit and ability to any such office, although he may not have been admitted to the Civil Service by competition under the Act of 1858. Lord Cross has also rightly rejected this proposal. His Lordship points out that even if effect were given to the proposal of the Commission under this head, still the scheme framed by the Commission could not be completely realised before many years had elapsed. Lord Cross quotes with approval the words which were used by his predecessor, Lord Kimberley in regard to the statute of 1870:—"The Act remains a measure of remarkable breadth and liberality, it empowers the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council in acting together to frame rules under which natives of India may be admitted to any of the offices hitherto restricted to the Covenanted Civil Service, and the appointments made under such rules will override the restrictive provisions of any other Act of Parliament. The opinion of the law officers of the Crown was subsequently taken on the construction of the Act of 1870, and it would appear that there is no method of selecting natives for higher employment in India which the provisions of Section 6 would not allow to be attempted." There can be no doubt that the Statute of 1870 is a measure of remarkable breadth and liberality; but the avowed object of it's authors was defeated by the manner in which it was carried out in practice. The Act provides for the appointment of Natives of "proved merit and ability" to offices reserved to the members of the Covenanted Civil Service, but, as a rule, the selections made under it have been utterly worthless. Nothing could be more unsatisfactory than the way in which the Act of 1870 has been worked. Lord Cross is quite right in holding that the people of India see in the Act a valuable protection for their interests. They do not ask for its repeal, but merely demand that it should be worked in a manner calculated to attain the object which its authors had in view. Indeed, so long as the competitive examinations for the Covenanted Civil Service are not held simultaneously in England and India, there can be no justification for the repeal of section 6 of the Statute of 1870.

THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL.

THE Board's Report on the land revenue administration of Bengal for 1888-89 and the annual report of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture for the same year, have been reviewed together by the Local Government in an interesting Resolution. The Land Revenue Department of the Board was administered by Mr. H. J. Reynolds throughout the past official year until he retired from the service in March last. The same subjects have, under the orders of Government, been illustrated by means of maps as in the report for 1887-88, and a considerable improvement is visible in the maps now furnished. These maps constitute a new and interesting feature of the Land Revenue Report for Bengal. The maps are (1) of the Province, and (2) of selected districts. The provincial map exhibits in a pictorial form the percentage of the land revenue collections in each district. It appears that in only two districts—Manbhum and Darjeeling—the collections amount to 100 per cent; and that Rajshahye is the only division that attained a higher percentage than 97. Bhagulpore comes next, while Burdwan and Orissa give only 88 per cent. In nine districts the percentage was less than 90, and the general explanations offered are the deficiency of the harvests, and the effect of the high

prices of food-grains. The maps of selected districts aim at showing in one colour all lands the property of Government, whether farmed or held Khas, and in another tint the lands managed by Government officers, but not the property of Government. Irrigation works and the area to which canal water was supplied are also exhibited in the districts in which such works exist. The district maps, as the Local Government, in reviewing the Board's report points out are clearer and certainly better than those which were furnished last year; but there is still room for improvement. The Lieutenant-Governor justly remarks that there will be nothing to be gained by repeating the maps of these same districts with the same information a third year; but the provincial map showing in shaded tints the percentages of collections of the land revenue should be repeated. The report under notice shows that the percentage of total collections on total demand fell from 94·75 in 1887-88 to 92·56 in the year under report, and the percentage of total Collections to current demand from 99·53 to 97·52. This favourable result was mainly due to the fact that the Manager of the Burdwan Raj was unable, owing to a legal difficulty, to negotiate a temporary loan, according to custom, for the payment of the March kist and there was consequently a default of the estate for more than 4 lakhs, which were, however, paid immediately after the close of the year. If this unusual occurrence be eliminated, the remaining fluctuations are no more than can be fairly attributed to the deficiency of the harvests. The Lieutenant-Governor has reminded all officers of the importance of collecting the land revenue demand without delay. We think that such reminders are not at all necessary, as revenue officers are already over-zealous in the matter of collecting the Government demand. They cannot, however, be expected to draw blood out of stone. In a year of deficient harvests and consequent distress the percentage of collections, more especially in the temporarily settled tracts, must, as a matter of course, fall off. The total rental of Government estates during the past year was, in round numbers, 23 lakhs. The percentage of total collections to total demand on account of these estates was 71·65 as compared with 76·46 in the previous year. This fact gives a direct lie to the theorists who maintain that the permanent settlement has been solely for the benefit of the Zemindars and that the Government has considerably lost by it. The Board's annual Land Revenue report makes it abundantly clear the ease with which the Government demand is collected in the permanently settled estates. Since Sir Steuart Bayley took charge of Bengal the administration of the Sale Law has received special attention. His Honor has considerably relaxed the rigour of the inexorable "Sunset Law." The number of defaults last year was 13,153 and the number of sales 1,142. It appears that the policy of showing leniency to defaulters does not find favour with some Collectors, one of whom writes:—"The continued condonation of these defaults, which (as the Board's orders stand) is inevitable, is calculated to weaken our revenue machinery, and it is to be hoped that the reports submitted on the subject will result in some system of penalising defaulters for delay. At present the sale day is a farce." Sir Steuart Bayley, however, rightly holds that the great moderation now displayed in bringing the estates of defaulters under the hammer has not in any way affected the revenue. The number of certificates in 1888-89 shows a slight diminution as compared with the figures of the previous year. But the large number of pending cases on which the Government of India commented has again increased. The whole working of the certificate procedure demands careful consideration.

Attempts at the introduction of agricultural improvements into estates under direct management were made last year as in previous years, without much success. The cultivation of new staples was experimentally continued during the year. Buxar wheat was cultivated in some districts, but not very successfully. The potato was cultivated in Bogra, Jalpaiguri, Cuttack and Shahbad, but without any encouraging results, except in the Sasseram sub-division. Experiments were made in Hooghly on paddy crops supplied with manure by the Agricultural Department, but the result was uncertain. The Board make the following observations on this subject:—"The funds available for purely agricultural improvements or experiments are small. The results of the experimental cultivation of new crops have also not been such as to encourge much larger expenditure in that direction. The present report records failures in many districts, and the most satisfactory features under this head appear to be the continued popularity of the excellent Beheea sugar-mills, and the favour with which a new sickle has been received in the Buxar sub-division. The patent or other ploughs tried are objected to by the ryots, chiefly on the grounds that they are too heavy for the country bullocks, and cannot be repaired by the village blacksmith when out of order. It is clear that a new plough thoroughly suited to the agricultural conditions of the country is still to be invented, and that for the present at least the primitive and indigenous plough has no rival in the estimation of the Bengali peasant." This is exactly what we have been telling the enthusiastic advocates of agricultural reform in India since the last few years. It cannot be too carefully borne in mind that in so far as non-scientific agriculture is concerned the Indian ryot has nothing to learn, and that he has not the means for practising scientific methods. We have for many years past followed with great interest the various agricultural experiments which have been conducted in the model farms established by Government, and the conclusion at which we have arrived is that, with scarcely an exception, the experiments have signally failed, and that it has been shown that those who were employed to teach the people agriculture, have more to learn from the people than the people from them. Many of the experiments which are conducted at considerable cost can certainly convey no lesson to the agricultural community in this country. It is easy to taunt the Indian ryot with conservatism; but experience has conclusively shown that he is quite ready to adopt new implements and cultivate new crops when he is convinced that these will pay. He eagerly purchases the Beehea sugar mill, but he will have nothing to do with the so-called improved implements which have been invented under Sir E. Buck's auspices.

In regard to the working of the Bengal Tenancy Act the Board observed last year that the new law had been for too short a time in force to have produced its full effect. In the report under review they write:—"Tenants and landlords are more and more acquiring knowledge of the provisions of the Act, but it cannot yet be said that the new law is familiar to them, and that there is no hesitation in appealing to it matters which can only be satisfactorily settled by resort to the Courts. The Act has, however, so far worked smoothly, and does not appear to have caused any increase of agrarian disputes." The Lieutenant-Governor has directed that when the Act has been in force for five years, a special report on its working should be submitted. Upon the whole, the relations between landlord and tenant are said to have been satisfactory, although here and there manifestations of ill-feeling were brought to notice. In their report for 1887-88 the Board suggested that the Bill for the registration of permanent tenures having been allowed to drop, there was no sufficient ground for retaining in the Tenancy Act the sections 12 to 15 which were intended by the framers of that Act to supplement the provisions of a law which it was understood would be introduced into the Bengal Council for the registration of tenures. The British Indian Association, having been consulted on the subject, recommended the repeal of the sections. The Board under the orders of Government, obtained the opinion of Revenue officers and of the land-holding classes generally, both landlords and tenants, whether the sections should be retained in the law or not. The opinions received are not unanimous, but they preponderate in favour of repealing the sections. But the Board no longer adhere to their original proposal for the simple repeal of the sections. They have now made other suggestions. The Lieutenant-Governor has, however, having regard to the diversity of opinions recorded and to other considerations, decided to give the sections a further trial and directed that the matter can be taken up again when the general working of the Act is passed under review. So the sections will for the present be retained. We cannot approve of this decision. It is, on Sir Steuart Bayley's own admission, against the weight of evidence, as the opinions received preponderated in favour of cancelling the sections. The sections in question have already done much mischief. They have inspired ryots with false hopes that an *ex parte* registration of the transfer of their tenures or holdings, and the mere deposit of the landlord's fees in the Registry office would raise a legal presumption against landlords and help to render such holdings permanent and free from liability to enhancement of rent. The result has been that a large number of fictitious transfers have been effected by the ryots, since the Tenancy Act has come into operation, the transferees mostly being *benameedars* of the tenure-holders. The Board state that there is still a feeling of reluctance on the part of the landlords to accept the fees and in many cases they are ultimately deposited in the treasury, and never claimed by the landlords in whose favour they are deposited. The reluctance on the part of the landlords to accept the fees in question is quite natural. They rightly or wrongly apprehended that the acceptance of the fee and the record of transfer of a tenure under the provisions of the Act, would be a recognition of the permanent character of the tenure. So long as this feeling exists and is not removed by an authoritative ruling, landlords will decline the fees offered to them. As there is no ground for retaining in the Tenancy Act sections 12 to 15, the sooner they are repealed the better.

VILLAGE UNION COMMITTEES IN BENGAL.

THE question of forming Village Union Committees in Bengal is now under the consideration of the Local Government, and a circular letter on the subject has been addressed to all Commissioners of Divisions. It was originally contemplated, as the reader may remember, that Union Committees should constitute the unit of administration for purposes of Local Self-Government, and that the District Board was to be a controlling authority only. This plan at first found much favour with Sir Rivers Thompson, who deputed Mr. E. V. Westmacott on special duty for the purpose of forming Union Committees in the most advanced parts of Bengal. Mr. Westmacott was directed to communicate with the Commissioners of the Presidency, Burdwan and Dacca Divisions, and after determining with them the Sub-divisions to be selected to proceed to confer personally with the District and Sub-divisional officers upon the steps to be taken in each case. Eight Sub-divisions in the three Divisions above mentioned were selected for the experiment. The whole area of these Sub-divisions, with the exception of a small portion of the Serampore Thannah and the *chur* lands of Munshigunj was blocked off into 180 Unions. The average area of each Union thus formed was about 20 square miles and the average population about 13,000. Mr. Westmacott reported that the attitude of the people in regard to the election of members of the committees was in every way satisfactory, though the attendance at the first elections was small. All classes and castes possessing any real interest in the villages worked in harmony in regard to the elections, which were, on the whole, judiciously conducted. The villages of each Union were divided into groups, and the groups were left to elect one or two representatives. Naturally each village desired to see one of its inhabitants nominated, but the different groups acquiesced in the result of a show of hands.

Notwithstanding the favourable attitude of the people in the Sub-divisions selected for the experiment towards Union Committees, Sir Rivers Thompson afterwards changed his mind, and decided that it would be inadvisable to proceed with the appointment of Union Committees on occasion of the first introduction of the Local Self-Government Scheme into Bengal. In the Circular issued by the Bengal Government on the 1st July, 1886, it was said:—"It is not intended at present to proceed with the appointment of Union Committees. It will be possible

to arrange for this hereafter when the large and more important bodies have got into working order. But at the present stage of a novel experiment Sir Rivers Thompson feels that to attempt to deal with that order of intelligence which will ordinarily be found in Union Committees would be to import an unnecessary element of confusion, which would seriously endanger the success of the whole scheme." But the Government of India, in passing orders upon the report on the working of District Boards in Bengal during the 18 months from 1st October 1886 to 31st March 1888, has commented on the absence of village unions in Bengal and suggested their organisation with reference to their becoming agencies for rural sanitation. And we need hardly say that it is this expression of opinion on the part of the Supreme Government that has led the Lieutenant-Governor to take up in right earnest the question of establishing Union Committees. His Honor points out, in the circular letter recently addressed to all commissioners of Divisions in Bengal that it is now more than three years since Sir Rivers Thompson's decision was pronounced, and the working of District and Locals Boards has settled down into the groove of ordinary administration in most of the districts of Bengal. "A sufficient time," says the circular letter, "has elapsed for forming an opinion on the expediency of introducing Union Committees, and Sir Steuart Bayley now desires that a question, which was intentionally postponed in order that it might be brought forward when the necessary experience had been obtained, may be considered and discussed in the light of the experience which you and your District Officers and others interested in Local Self-Government in Bengal may be able to bear upon it."

All Divisional Commissioners in Bengal have accordingly been instructed, after consulting District Officers and District Boards, to report on the whole question of introducing Union Committees, and to see if they can devise any means of giving practical effect to the wishes of the Government of India in that direction. They have been asked to consider the question especially in relation to the advancement of village sanitation, to which the Supreme Government attaches particular importance. The Secretary to the Bengal Government writes:—"In regard to village sanitation, a further question arises as to the powers which should be entrusted to Union Committees, if they are established. Under the present Local Self-Government Act, the powers given are very small, and no rules have yet been laid down by the Lieutenant-Governor under section 57, enabling the District Board to provide for the proper sanitation of its District. It is not probable that sanitation will be greatly advanced in agricultural districts by the authoritative enforcement of rules which are in advance of the social condition and the requirements of the people themselves, and if premature attempts at sanitary reform are thrust upon them, the result is likely to be only harrassment and oppression at the hands of the local officials." The soundness of this view cannot for an instant be questioned. Sir Steuart Bayley has fully realised the difficulties that stand in the way of promoting sanitation. It cannot be too carefully borne in mind that the insanitary surroundings of the people are mainly due to their wretched material condition. The introduction of sanitary improvements is chiefly a question of pounds, shillings and pence, and the question naturally arises, where is the money to come from for promoting village sanitation? If a special tax were imposed for this purpose, it would cause wide-spread and serious discontent. The rumour which has for sometime past been prevalent to the effect that the Bengal Government contemplates the introduction of a variety of new local taxes has already unsettled the minds of the people. We earnestly hope that Sir Steuart Bayley will not hastily adopt any measure for increasing the burdens of the people, for giving effect to the wishes of the Supreme Government in the direction of promoting village sanitation. Indeed, if Union Committees are to be chiefly organised for this purpose, their establishment would be a misfortune for the province. Commissioners have been asked to report how they would secure a proper control over Union Committees, and whether Local Boards should be constituted the intermediate agency between District Boards and those Committees. The Lieutenant-Governor has expressed a wish that, in considering the means of overcoming the difficulties that stand on the way of the formation of Union Committees, Commissioners should consult both official and non-official gentlemen who are most qualified to advise the Government on the subject. We hope very earnestly that non-official Native gentlemen will be freely consulted by Divisional Commissioners before they form their opinions on this question.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant Governor is expected to return to the Presidency from Darjeeling on the morning of the 18th instant.

THE Indian members of the SHAN-SIAM Boundary Commission embarked for Rangoon yesterday.

GENERAL Richard Strachey is expected to visit this country during the present cold season as Chairman of the East Indian Railway Company, to take stock of the various interests committed to his charge in connection with it.

THE viceregal visit to Lundikotal from Peshawar was unattended with dangers and inconveniences, as strict care was taken to have the pass properly guarded. His Excellency, however, received a kick from his horse, from the results of which he has fortunately recovered. Colonel Ardagh, His Excellency's Private Secretary also had a similar accident. The Viceroy arrived at Attack on Friday and started for Tilkafir Kot on the following day by boat. The place is expected to be reached to-morrow.

THE offices of the Government of India are expected to assemble in Calcutta this year by the 15th instant almost in full force. This, a contemporary points out, is rather an unique phenomenon, considering that officials generally do not care to stir till about the time of the Viceroy's arrival in the Metropolis after his cold weather tour. Already several batches of officials and Subordinates have come in and more are coming every day. The demolition of the Loudon's building in the meantime is progressing apace and the offices occupying it have been quartered to different houses in Chowrangee and Bhowanipur.

TANTIA'S occupation is gone, and he has been sentenced to death on a charge of murder. Many are the anxious enquiries with which we have been besieged as to whether the sentence will be carried out or not. We hope not, though we could not assign any tangible reason for such a hope if he has been rightfully convicted. Many have been the efforts since his capture to prove that he was no romantic hero of the Robinhood order, one among the reasons adduced being that Jasoda, his sweet-heart, is a commonplace person, and not of the distinguished presence of Maid Maria. With such balderdash we have no concern, and may yet plead for mercy for one who in his chequered career was so highly popular with exactly those whom he was supposed to molest. The greedy and the oppressive always had his best attentions, and the poor and the weak had nothing to fear from him. It is unmitigated nonsense to pretend that he was shielded because people feared him. Higher feelings must have been at work, for his capture would have put an end to all fear if any really existed. Such a man is eminently deserving of mercy, all things considerd, and we hope and trust that such mercy will not be withheld from him. Moreover, the evidence against him was not anything like unimpeachable, and finding that there was not enough in the first place, the prosecution was allowed to adduce more evidence at a stage when such a course could not have been permitted if the poor man had legal aid or advice. He went undefended, while legal and police ingenuity were arrayed against him to the fullest possible extent. And after all is it not a case of mistaken identity? The prisoner now in the Jubbalpore Jail and supposed to be the real Tantia is said to be a good two inches taller or shorter, we do not exactly remember which, than the one that escaped from Jail long ago. No amount of wily tricks could achieve this result and all the hard swearing notwithstanding there seems to be a good deal of doubt as to his identity. There seems to be little chance for organised appeal in favour of an outlaw. If however mercy be not extended there will be room for questioning the propriety of the judicial farce of sentencing a prisoner to transportation for life upon one count and to death upon another, when all the materials for his conviction upon one or the other or both were admittedly in the hands of the authorities.

THE singular success with which Mr. Yule presided at the deliberations of the Allahabad meeting makes us look forward to Sir William Wedderburn's presidentship with great expectations. The Wedderburn brothers have always distinguished themselves as well-wishers of India and theirs are honored names among our countrymen in the Western Presidency. The choice has been one that does great credit to the discrimination of those that made it, and there is a peculiar fitness of things in Sir William's re-appearing in the scene of his official labours, as the leader of humble advocates for progress and reform. Whatever Messrs Hume and Norton might be thought to do, Mr. Yule and Sir William Wedderburn are not exactly the type of men to preside over the deliberations of seditious rebels, who strangely enough have the boldness of conducting their plots in broad day light and of actually courting public criticism and Governmental notice. Sir William distinguished himself alike on the Bench of the Bombay High Court and in the Secretariat, and his acquisition to the list of pensioners who are "traitors to the Salt of their former employers" must be a sore thorn on the side of many who staunchly advocate the expatriation of Mr. Hume and his compatriots.

ACCORDING to a Bombay telegram, as we have said elsewhere, Mr. Hume will this year put forward at the next Congress certain important questions regarding the working of the Congress. That in recent years there has been a good deal of dissipation of energies, goes without question, and we cannot help thinking that Mr. Hume's suggestion for their concentration is very opportune. Mr. Hume seems to think that only one important question should be taken up at a time and properly threshed out, and for the next Congress he would suggest the question of reconstitution of our legislative councils for that purpose, as that question is likely to be the pivot of national agitation for some time to come, both here and in England. Another suggestion is that the costly institution of Annual Congress Meetings should be dispensed with for the present and that a Congress shouldbe held once in five years. The last is essentially a question of ways and means, and so long as there are not enough funds available, there must continue to be a good deal of force in Mr. Hume's contention. Reliance cannot be placed on spasmodic efforts, and local resources may any time fail. Even the system of imposing a certain delegation fee over and above actual diet charges, may not meet the requirements of the case, and nothing permanent can be done without a steady and continuous flow of the sinews of war. Admitting all this, however, there is the other and we should think by far the greater, evil of the movement losing interest by stagnation almost at its very inception, and the balance of opinion, when the matter comes up to be discussed at the next Congress, is likely to be in favour of the retention of the existing arrangements for the present at least, or at all events of the proposed interval being considerably shorter.

WITH regard to the other and the more important question difference of opinion is likely to be great. The Congress as at present constituted and working, is not a deliberative assembly in the strictest sense of the term, for it meets to give expression to a sense of the more pressing wants of the nation. During the short time at its disposal it cannot in the nature of things discuss

and debate upon all the items on the card in all their bearings. The leaders of public opinion in different parts of the country and in the press must do the thinking part of the business beforehand, and lay the results of their deliberations cut and dry before the delegates of the nation in Congress assembled to be by them rejected, modified or accepted, with due representative weight. That being the case the programme of the Congress cannot permanently be so framed as to admit of threshing out one important question only at a time.

THERE is no doubt that the question of the reconstitution of our Legislative Councils is one of great importance at the present moment, and there can be no objection to its engaging the bulk of the attention of the Congress. In fact the publication of Mr. Bradlough's proposed draft Bill in this connection adds so much more to its interest as to make it very desirable to take the fullest advantage of the expected presence of that distinguished statesman and consider the problem in all its details. Government always charges us with absence of any definite scheme in this concern and though it is not incumbent upon us to submit one, we may just put forward a sketch upon which further discussions may be possible.

IT will be learned in India with unfeigned pleasure that Mr. Bradlaugh whose life was well nigh despaired of last week is in a fair way of recovery. Congestion of lungs is a malady frequently attended with fatal results, and Mr. Bradlaugh's medical advisers think that he should not brave the inclemencies of an English winter in his convalesance. He has, therefore, been ordered to India, and is expected to reach Bombay in time for the Congress. This will be very welcome news to the promoters of the movement, as Mr. Bradlaugh's presence in their midst this year was by no means sure even before his illness. It is fortunate that Mr. Bradlaugh will be able to lend the force of his mature personal experience to the Congress in its deliberations, for, we understand, some very important constitutional questions will be taken up this year. Since the above was written Reuter telegraphs that he has had partial relapse; judging from the telegraphic news, however, it does not seem to be serious.

THE Viceroy's frontier tour is as yet marked with no important public utterances. His Excellency arrived in Peshawar on Monday last, and there were the usual gay-doings on the days and nights following. The Peshawar Municipality made a great display of philological attainments by cracking puns about his Excellency's rank and name, and in a serious document like an address of welcome to her Majesty's representative, went the length of telling his Excellency that they considered it a matter for great thankfulness that they had for Viceroy a nobleman of a rank whose prerogative it had always been to guard the frontier of the empire. His Excellency as in courtsey bound took some notice of this reference and in replying to the address, observed that the English title which he bore was one which originally meant that the person who bore it was especially responsible for the borders and frontiers of the kingdom, and hoped that they would not find him unmindful of these important matters which must of necessity come prominently under his attention during his tour. The importance of Peshawur as a great frontier city was fully recognised by the Government of India.

A DISASTROUS railway accident occured at Hatras on the East India Railway on Sunday before last, the like of which never occured on that line. It was a dark night, and the Down Mail, as it slowly steamed out of the station at about 8-30 p. m. was turned into, it seems, a "dead siding" through the carelessness of the pointsman in charge, and collided with the standing buffers. The result was that the engine and three of the front carriages were reduced to splinters, and twenty passangers, most of them females, were killed, and twenty more were severely injured. The driver and his assistants escaped, by jumping off, it is supposed, and the brakesman was uninjured. A passenger heard it remarked by one of the station staff that the old pointsman was about to retire and the accident was probably due to the carelessness of the novice who was to take his place. The enquiry that is being made into the accident will no doubt clear the matter up, and if there should be any truth in this, the company will stand arraigned of criminal parsimony. Thrift may be a commendable virtue; but to tell off a novice for so responsible a work has absolutely no justification. Many have been the complaints since the assumption of the management of the line by the State, and if the present should turn out to be a well-founded complaint some very serious notice of it will be necessary. Another railway accident of similar fearful magnitude is reported from Umballa, by a correspondent of the *Statesman*, and so many as twenty nine passengers are said to have been killed, though no particulars have reached us yet. Speaking of the Hathras accident the *Morning Post*, which is an authority on railway questions, observes:—"Irreparable as the accident is, it may be fruitful of some good advice even after the event, and in this view we are constrained, on behalf of the public, to raise our voice against the utter insanity of leaving the lives of hundreds of passengers solely in the hands of a single and irresponsible menial official, namely, the pointsman. It seems incomprehensible that in this age of advancement in civilization, in the minutest details of almost every infinitesimal requisite for the convenience, the comfort, and the safety of man, large and important railway systems whereon improvements and inventions are of daily institution should delegate the most important duty, namely, that of disposing of the destinies of so many of its passengers, to the time-honoured though ignorant pointsman. * * The *personnel* of almost every railway station in India can furnish at least one responsible member to whom the duty of directing the manipulation of the points might, without inconvenience, be delegated, or inspectors of pointsmen may be appointed to carry out the duty, and report to the station master, in writing, that the points were unlocked, manipulated in his presence, and under his orders, and finally locked on every occasion of the passage of a mail or passenger train."

WE have no hesitation in supporting the action of Lord Lansdowne's Government in dismissing Babu Tincury Banerjee, Managing Proprietor of the *Prajabandhu*, newspaper, published at French Chundnagore. Babu Tincury Banerjee is an assistant in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, and by becoming connected with the newspaper contravened the standing orders of the Government of India, which prohibit any Government servant from becoming the Proprietor of a newspaper without the previous sanction in writing of the Government he is serving, and direct that such sanction shall only be given in the case of newspapers mainly devoted to topics not of a political character. A public servant has no business to have connection with a newspaper and when he is foolish enough to disobey Government orders it is but meet that he should be severely punished.

THE sudden outburst of righteous indignation, however, on the part of the Government of India for the breach of this wholesome rule is inexplicable. Babu Tincauri Banerji is not the first offender, nor will he be the last by any manner of means. High Government officials have been known to be connected with newspapers either as proprietors or otherwise, as the office records of the *Pioneer* and the *Englishman* will probably show, and it is unaccountable that an obscure clerk in a Government office, remotely connected with an obscure paper, should enjoy the distinction of being singled out for public easheering. The game is hardly worth the candle, unless we take the ireful communication of the Government of India to the Bengal Government on the subject as an earnest of determination not to let latches of this description escape with immunity any longer, be the offenders high or low. In giving effect to such a laudable determination the Government of India has our fullest support.

THE tone of the letter, addressed by the Government of India to the Bengal Government, and the facts disclosed in it, furnish clues of a different character altogether. It is complained that under the protection of the Republican flag of France, the *Praja Bandhu* wrote scurrilous and seditious articles some time ago. The letter observes that "by issuing it from Chandernagore, which is Tinkauri Banerji's native town, he evades prosecution, but he has been guilty of gross misconduct and disloyalty to the Government whose pay he enjoys, and he cannot be permitted to escape altogether with impunity." It is this duplicate character of the episode that possibly lends it so much interest. The punishment is accordingly dual, for the Governor General in Council has further decided to put in force against the *Praja Bandhu* the provisions of section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, and section 60A of the Indian Post Office Act, XIV of 1866, and a notification to that effect will be published in the *Gazette of India*. We have not had the advantage of studying the "scurrilous and seditious articles" in question, and even if we had we would have been unable to form any opinion as we have no knowledge of the Government standard of scurrility and sedition. But we take it that the paper has been rightfully proscribed, for the vernacular press of the day would unfortunately very well stand a little weeding and be decidedly the better for it. Some there are whom we feel it a disgrace to have to call our contemporaries and their existence and continuance is nothing short of a national scandal. Supposing, however, that the *Praja Bandhu* was one of these dishonorable exceptions, of which we for one have no means of judging, it strikes us that the proscription might with advantage have been conducted in a little more dignified manner. The rancorous tone of Mr. Secretary Lyall's letter to the Bengal Government is sadly out of place in an official document and plainly discloses white teeth that indistinctly mutter that the official Secrets Act is but a second string to the bow, for the liberty of the Indian Press is doomed. The agitation that had no time to be developed against the Official Secrets Bill, will now have to be directed to the Act and it is as well to know before-hand the attitude of the present Government on the general question of the freedom of the Press.

LOCAL.

From

RAJA RAJENDRALALA MITTRA, C. I. E., LL.D'

To

L. P. SHIRRES, ESQ.,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular No. J. 15 $\frac{A}{2}$ 4, Judicial, dated the 6th ultimo, with annexures, and in reply to submit the following remarks for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

2. The Bill relating to Guardian and Ward is, as stated in its title, intended to consolidate and amend the law now in force on the subject, and the general scope of the measure need not therefore be discussed on the present occasion. The first question raised by a Committee of the Honorable Judges of the High Court refers to the powers of the Court over *de facto* guardians. The Committee are of opinion that "there is nothing in the Bill to compel or induce a *de facto* guardian to place himself under the superintendence of the Court," and that it is necessary to provide for it, as regards the guardians of large estates. This statement, however, has been made without reference to the whole body of law now in force on the subject. As matters of fact the several Wards Acts provide for guardians of wards; the Probate and Administration Act and the Certificate Act (as far as it goes) supply the law for guardians of minors other than those who come under the Court of Wards, and in section 7 of the Bill under notice provision has been made for all classes of guardians, except *de facto* guardians. These latter are obviously natural guardians, or those who are referred to in section 6. This exception, however, is intentional. In it is laid down as a broad general principle that "nothing in the Act shall be construed to take

away, or derogate from, any power to appoint a guardian of his person or property or both which is valid by the law to which the minor is subject." And it is to appointments under this section that the *de facto* guardians must come. If local laws are to be respected, as the Government is pledged to respect them, these appointments should, for certain, be allowed a fair chance, and not be undermined. To assume that guardians under such appointments should always be subject to the executive control and supervision of the Courts will be to practically nullify this provision of the law. It is well known that private guardians are more economical and useful than official guardians, but that such offices being entirely gratuitous there is no temptation to accept them, and every attempt to make them irksome by unnecessary multiplication of duties and responsibilities by calls for periodical accounts, securities and bonds is to cause a strong revulsion of feeling which would greatly reduce the number of eligible candidates. Nor is it at all required in the interests of Wards, and out of regard for the Wills of the testators who provide for the custody of their minor sons and daughters and their property. The strongest point urged refers to the submission of periodical accounts; but I am disposed to think it will be of little practical utility—a vain formality at best. I know of no Court which will have the patience and the leisure necessary to go through the domestic accounts of little boys; and if it did, it will, in the absence of a contending party, do nothing to prevent waste or peculation.

3. Nor is the omission of the natural guardians from the purview of the law at all likely to work injuriously. Ample provision have been already made to prevent dishonesty. In section 7, clause 1, it is provided that "where the court is satisfied that it is for the welfare of a minor that provision should be made &c. &c., the court shall make an order accordingly." Clause 2 of the same section provides that "an order made under that section shall imply the removal of any guardian who has been appointed by Will or other instrument, or appointed by an order of the court." This covers the case of all defaulting *de facto* guardians whether of large or small estates, and nothing further is wanted.

4. This is a judicious provision. It leaves the bulk of minors and their estates to their natural course, and steps in whenever required to do so to prevent dishonesty and other defaults which would be injurious to them. To do otherwise would be to throw on District Courts and Collectors an amount of work which would swamp them altogether. At one time Public Procurators were thought of, charging a commission on the estates concerned for their maintenance; but the scheme was found impracticable, and therefore abandoned. Bearing this difficulty in mind the committee of the High Court minimise it by limiting their recommendation to "large estates" only. There is, however no fair, justification for this course. The duty of Government concerns primarily the minors, and secondarily their estates. A dishonest guardian might defraud a large estate worth twenty thousand rupees or more a year, but he cannot run away with it altogether, whereas in the case of a small estate he might ruin the whole of it, so as to bring the minor, possibly a girl of five years of age, to actual beggary, and that shows that greater vigilance is required in the case of small estates than in that of large estates. The law as laid down in section 7 is in every way preferable to what has been proposed by the Committee of the Honorable Judges of the Hight Court. I cannot therefore approve of the amendment proposed: I think it calculated to do more harm than good.

5. The provision of section 12 about the temporary custody of female minors appears to me to be defective. Among Hindus and Muhammadans infinite mischief might be done by guardians even in the course of a very short time. Marriages might be solemnized or conversions from one religion to another effected, the effect of which can never afterwards be rectified. The natural female guardian, unless otherwise disqualified, should be the only person selected. After the case has been decided, the father, the mother and the husband, in the order in which I have named them, and with special reference to the age of the girl and other circumstances, should be the proper persons for her custody (vide sec. 41, cl. d).

6. Section 20 provides for Hindu Joint Family estates. It recommends a joint guardian in cases where one or more members are minors while one or more are majors. The Committee of the Honorable Judges of the High Court suggest that such a guardian should act under the control and superintendence of the Court. I cannot, however, approve of the section as it now stands, and look upon the suggestion of the Committee as calculated to prove mischievous in a high degree. A joint Hindu family with a stranger invested with official power foisted in cannot fail to bring on disagreement and discord to an appalling extent, and the rider put on the section to prevent them will prove utterly unfructuous. When the Joint Family system was introduced in primitive times, Hindu lawgivers felt the evil, and provided for it by the devise of a *karta*, or the head of the family on whom devolved the principal weight of the management; but this would not be practicable under the plan of an official coadjutor. Such an officer would be either a nonentity, or a mischievous meddler. If he should be called upon to render periodical accounts to the Court he would commit infinite mischief, but under no circumstances can he do the family any good. Supposing the family was engaged in commercial speculations, the laying open the account books of a large concern before a stranger who would be bound by no vow of secrecy would be seriously injurious to the concern. Should such concern happen to be a shaky one, it would bring on its closure in the course of a very short time. The major brothers, perhaps 5, 6 or 8, would have their business entirely ruined for the sake of a minor whose interests are *only apprehended* to be exposed to risk. The Court, acting *suo motu*, can be led by irresponsible private information, and in the Mofussil it would not be always reliable, and might be designedly false. In the case of Income Tax returns the Government thinks the objection a weighty one, and has provided for punishments; but nothing of the kind has been thought of in regard to joint families; none can be effectual in fact as the matters must early be decided in an open court. The case would be different if in all such doubtful cases a near relative or some one appeared as a plaintiff and the cases be adjudged in an open court, the responsibility of costs being thrown on the losing side. For my part I am of opinion it would be infinitely better to do away with the Joint Family system altogether than to undermine it by introducing an element which will not be consistent with it. That system forms a most important factor in the Hindu social system, and to injure it would be to strike a fatal blow on that system. Among a physically weak people as the Bengalis, naturally so gregarious in their habits, it affords constant opportunities for mutual help and co-operation and to their ladies an amount of protection under particular circumstances which it would be a great wrong to undo, generally speaking, under a mistaken idea of putting down dishonesty.

7. I readily admit that in many instances the major members of Joint Families have defrauded the minor members; but I am humbly but firmly of opinion that the system has done a great deal more good than harm in the great majority of cases. Reliable statistics are not available, and the system being so peculiarly local, unknown in England and other leading countries in Europe, comparison is extremely difficult, but in point of economy it has already commended itself to the favourable consideration of those Englishmen who have introduced the system of chummeries in this country. From my knowledge of the country and the habits of my countrymen and co-religionists I have no hesitation in saying that more than 90 per cent. of the middle and the upper classes of the Hindus live under the Joint Family system, often including members down to the 4th or 5th generation, and what is held by them as beneficial should not be tampered with in a hurry. At best it would amount to caring for the possible good of a few to the certain injury of the many. I would humbly suggest the omission of section 20.

8. Under the sections defining the duties of guardians and the offences for which they would be held liable to removal, there is a serious omission. Nothing is said therein about religion. It is obvious that no guardian should ever interfere with his ward, or do anything, directly or indirectly, to alienate the ward from the religion of his or her parents. This is a matter of grave importance. It would not be at all becoming the Government to tolerate a Protestant guardian to convert a Roman Catholic ward to become a Protestant, or a Hindu ward to become a Christian. It is well-known how often complaints are made by Roman Catholics when minors of their sect are sent to Protestant boarding-schools, and cause for such and similar complaints should not be allowed to exist. It is absolutely necessary, therefore, that express and very definite and stringent rules should be laid down on the subject in the substantive law, and not left to executive discretion.

9. There is an omission, too, as regards marriage, which in a country where early marriages are the rule, and the caste system prevails so very widely, is a matter of grave importance. In the Hindu Law the mother, who is otherwise the natural guardian of a female child, is not allowed to act independently of the male blood relations in regard to marriage. This has been provided with a view to prevent improper alliances which might affect the relations in their status in the grade or the caste to which they belong. Several cases regarding this matter have come before our law-courts for decision, but the question has not yet been definitely set at rest. To my knowledge more than one guardian have given away heiresses to their own relatives in preference to more fitting persons; in one instance at least a Hindu has been perverted to Muhammadanism. The mischief done by some English guardians in this respect is strongly depicted in several English novels. I would respectfully suggest that express provision be made in the law to prevent guardians from having their own way in such matters.

Correspondence.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Bombay, October 30th.

MR. BRADLAUGH who is destined to take up in Parliament the position with regard to India which the late Mr Fawcett occupied, is, as a India is glad to find, slowly recovering from his illness. A London telegram published in this morning's papers states that he has been ordered a trip to India for the benefit of his health and will start on November 14. He proposes to stay in Bombay to attend the meeting of the Congress. I dare say you have seen his draft of a bill to make better provision for the constitution of the Council of the Governor-General of India, and for the Legislative Councils of the several Presidencies and Provinces of India by enlarging their number, constituting them on a partially elective basis and increasing their powers. The Hon'ble member has for some time felt it desirable that further steps should be taken towards the realization of the Congress programme, about the reform of the Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils. He thinks that such a matter as this is too important to be made the subject of a mere notice of motion, or of the moving of a resolution, but that the proposals of reform which have hitherto been made should be embodied and a Bill upon which the judgment of Parliament should be sought. He has accordingly prepared the draft and sent it to the general Secretary of the Congress, to the various Standing Committees, and to all the organs of public opinion in India, with a view to elicit the opinion of Indians and Anglo-Indians upon the merits of the various proposals contained in them. At the close of the last Parliamentary Session Mr. Bradlaugh gave formal notice of his intention to introduce next Session such a measure as that now drafted. Now that Mr. Bradlaugh has been at so much pains to formulate the demands of the people of India in so definite a shape as a Bill, and, moreover, that he is going to be present at the next Congress here, it is desirable that he should be in possession of the views of the leaders of the Congress. This is all the more necessary when it is remembered that Sir John Gorst promised to introduce a Bill having for its object

the re-construction of the Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils. It is high time surely that the coming Congress in Bombay should work out this question in a way which should leave nothing more to be desired. Again, who can doubt that all the other reforms advocated by the Congress are only possible through the concession made in respect of this vital reform. In fact it is generally felt that the expansion of the Legislative Council lies at the very root of all political progress. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the energies of Congress men will this time be concentrated upon this question and upon considerations as to how far Mr. Bradlaugh's bill fits in with the advanced views held on this matter by the people of India; so that the Under-Secretary of State may have an opportunity of framing his bill in accordance with such demands, or that if his bill does not come up to the mark set down by the Congress, friends of India in Parliament may know how far to lend support to or withhold it from the measure introduced by Government.

That some measure for a re-constitution of the Legislative Councils on a broader basis is sorely needed now will be apparent to those who have watched for some time past the proceedings of these Councils, and especially of the Supreme Legislative Council. In the course of the last two months, nay, within the last three or four weeks, measures of vital importance to the people have been considered, discussed, and passed through their several stages of first, second, and third reading by some eight or nine out of some 21 members of the whole Legislative Council. In proof of this I have only to point to the way in which the Mamlatdar's Indemnity Bill, the Official Secrets Bill, and the Cantonment Bill were disposed of. There was hardly a capable member of the non-official community present at these sittings of the Council. If the Supreme Council had discussed these measures during its sittings at Calcutta, it would have had presented to it the view of the non-official community. Arguments would have been put forth showing the other side of the important measures brought for disposal. The Government have shown how they could best stifle independent expression of views. I am sure if Government have had the opportunity of hearing what could be said against the expediency of passing such measures at a place where the whole of the Council could not be present they would themselves have been saved from doing injustice unwillingly to important interests. In proof of this I have only to refer to the Mamlatdar's Indemnity Bill. Government have dismissed the eight Mamlatdars, for instance, without any inquiry, proceedings, explanation or hearing of any sort. The Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins says if we are bound to hold an exhaustive inquiry in each case, there will be a serious prolongation of what has long ago amounted to a grave and deplorable scandal. Again, says he, 'almost any thing would be preferable to a further prolongation of the scandal.' But why such impatience, especially when that impatience is likely to result in grave injustice to individuals. I take, for instance, the case of Mr. Yaswant Ballal Jambe. He was dismissed because his case fell under the category of voluntary payments. This decision was based on the remark of the Commissioners in the Crawford case to the effect that in his case the statement that he was a victim of extortion was groundless. And the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins seems to have held that there was nothing in the circumstances of his case which even approached to extortion. But Mr. Jambe is able to prove that in his case there were five unjust supercessions, and three junior Mamlatdars with only second class powers were put over him in the face of the fact that he possessed first class with summary powers. Again, Mr. Jambe was subjected to many vexatious transfers. These supercessions and transfers weighed heavily upon him but he held out against paying money, and did not yield. At last he was threatened with transfer to a notoriously bad place and then he could not resist the demand which was made upon him. In his case buying of office or promotion was out of the question, for he rejected the offer of promotion. He shows an excellent record of good previous work. He is evidently treated unjustly and solicits an enquiry into his case. Now, what can be fairer than this? And yet the Government is pleased to condemn him without giving him an opportunity for clearing his conduct. It is well-known that under the British Government, even the vilest criminal is heard before he is condemned. But this seems to be denied to Mr. Jambe. I am sure if the Government of India attentively listened to what some of these dismissed Mamlatdars had to say, they would think better of the men than they do now.

WHY SUFFER

FROM biliousness, constipation, piles, sick headache, sour stomach, dizziness, and that bad taste in the mouth, when Warner's "SAFE" Pills will cure you? They have cured tens of thousands. They possess these points of superiority—sugarcoated, purely vegetable, contain no calomel, mercury, or mineral of any kind; do not gripe; never sicken; easy to take, mild in operation, and for these reasons are especially the favourites with women. Note the following testimonials:—

Accrington, England, July 2, 1889.—With pleasure, for suffering humanity, I am glad to state that having tested the virtues of Warner's "SAFE" Pills, I have benefited greatly by them. I had a bronchial tendency, and I experienced relief.

(Signed) JAMES WHITTAKER.

38, May Street, Fulham, London, W. England, May 6. 1889.—Warner's "SAFE" Pills recommended by my friend are the best I have yet had for my stomach. I have tried most of the pills sold, but "SAFE" Pills have really proved the best. My head always feels better after I have taken them, and my stomach is perfectly regular and of good tone. (Signed) GEORGE WRIGHT.

Ask your chemist for Warner's "SAFE" Pills and see that you get them. Don't take others that are said to be "just as good." There are a hundred reasons why Warner's "SAFE" Pills are the best pills in the market For sale by all chemists at 1s. 1½d. per bottle, and at the bazaars, or of Ballantine and Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free post paid.

Drunkenness Cured.

A Wealthy American Lady whose only son for years was a slave to Intemperance, Nervous Depression and Exhausted Vitality, after seeking in vain for a cure, and trying all known remedies, at last found a simple means that cured and saved him from a drunkard's grave. Any one suffering or desiring to help others in this worthy cause, by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Mr. James Holland, 25 Hart Street, High Holborn, London, will receive this information free of charge. Mention this paper. 103.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper. 10

Dr. DE JONGH,S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—PRE-EMINENTLY THE COD LIVER OIL FOR USE IN INDIA, AND IN WARM CLIMATES—Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygeine, Birkdeck Institution, London, writes:—"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. Further, I have noticed the impotant fact, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, besides containing all the active constituents of the remedy, is easily assimilated, without the stomach derangement so frequently following the use of the ordinary Oils. The value of 'hydrocar-bons in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh's places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled impeial half-pints, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the lable under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store keepers. Sole Consignees Ansar, Harford and Co. 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette.—*30th October*, 1889.

GENERAL.—The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department of this Government for employment on Excise duty:—

Babu Shib Chunder Nag, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Muddehpura, Bhaugulpore; Babu Manick Lal Paul, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra; Moulvi Mahomed Abdul Kadir, Deputy Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore; and Moulvi Abdul Khalique, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore.

Babu Chundi Dass ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the District of Midnapore.

Babu Prosunno Kumar Dutt, Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to Bogra.

Babu Priya Nath Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigori, is transferred to Rungpore, and is appointed to have charge of the Kurigram Sub-Division of that District.

Mr C A W Fordyce, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kissengunge, Purneah, is transferred to Bhaugulpore, and is appointed to have charge of the Muddehpore Sub-Division of that District.

Mr F J. Monahan is appointed to act as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General, Revenue and Statistical Departments, during the absence, on deputation, Mr H W G Carnduff, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Under-Secretary to Government in the Financial and Municipal Departments by Mr C Cuthbertson.

Mr M N S Alexander, Officiating Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, is allowed leave for one month and two days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr E E Lowis.

Mr J C Williamson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigori, is allowed furlough for one year, under article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extention of the furlough granted to him under the order of the 21st November, 1888.

Mr D G H Alelu, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is allowed leave for on week, under 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extention of the leave granted to him under the order of the 3rd ultimo.

Babu Boloram Bose, Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to Khurda, in the District of Puri, with effect from the 2nd ultimo.

Mr W F C Montrion, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, on leave, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Birbhum.

Babu Mohesh Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Murshidabad, is allowed leave for thirteen days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr J T Babonan, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for one month on sick certificate.

Mr F W Badcock, District and Sessions Judge, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough up to the 16th December, 1889.

The special leave of six months granted to Mr C C Quinn, Magistrate and Collector, Patna, under the order of this Government, dated the 19th March, 1889, has been commuted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to furlough for ten months and fifteen days.

The Revd. James Lillie, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Calcutta, is appointed to be Honorary Chaplain of the Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, vice the Revd. G W Manson, resigned.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Babu Abhoy Churn Nag, B. L., is appointed to act as an Additional Munsiff in the District of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Munshigunge, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Krishna Chunder Dass, or until further orders, with effect from the forenoon of the 28th instant.

The folllowing gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Sudder Bench at Dacca, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

Babus Raghu Nath Dass, Sarat Chunder Gupta, Mohun Chand Basak, Bhagabat Churn Ganguli, Khajeh Abdul Alim, Khajeh Salimullah *alias* Bhola Mia, Kazi Zahurrul Huq, B.A. and Moulvi Mahomed Siddiq.

Advertisements.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

The Commissioners of Calcutta have resolved to offer to the holders of the 6 per cent Municipal loan of 1870 for Rs. 4,00,000 repayable on the 1st January 1890, the option of exchanging such debentures to the extent of Rs. 2,85,000 for 5 per cent debentures of the Municipal loan bearing date the 1st January 1890 and having a currency of 30 years.

The rate for the exchange is fixed at a premium of Rs. 3 per cent payable by parties accepting the offer, on the amount of the 5 per cent. debentures that may be allotted to them.

As the amount of the 5 per cent. loan available for transfer is Rs. 2,85,000 only, it will be understood that the full amount of the 6 per cent. debentures namely, Rs. 4,00,000 cannot be exchanged.

Holders of the 6 per cent. debentures desirous of effecting transfers should communicate their wish in a letter to reach the Secretary to the Corporation on or before the 20th December 1889.

Such portion of the 6 per cent. debentures, as may not be exchanged, will be repaid in cash on application made on or after the 1st January 1890. Interest on these debentures will cease on the 31st December 1889.

JOHN COWIE,
Secretary to the Corporation.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE:
Calcutta, 28th October 1889. } 186

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BEECHAM'S PILLS For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick, Headache Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c.

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As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath ,Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give BEECHAM'S COUGH PILLS a trial, and the most violent cough will in a short time be removed.

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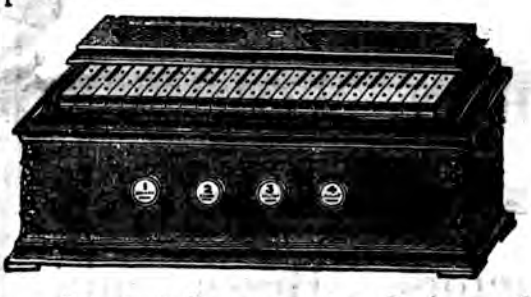

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A PERSON CURED of Deafness and Noises in the Head of 23 years' standing by a Simple Remedy, will send a description of it Free to any Person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta. 160

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From whatever cause arising.

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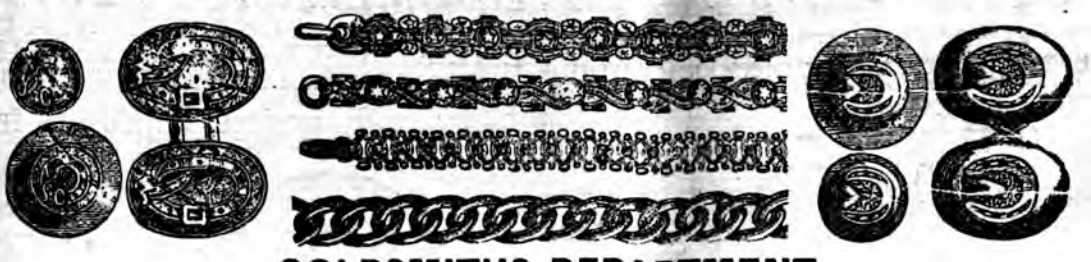

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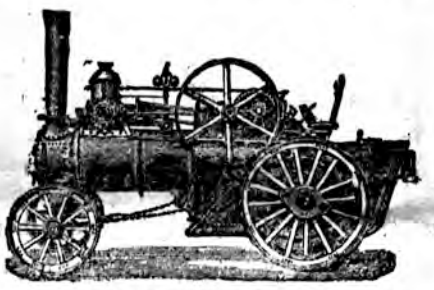

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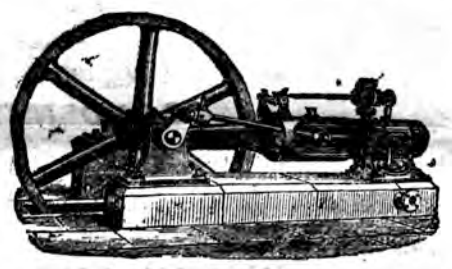

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A principal condition of the lease will be that the tenant will be bound to keep the garden clear and free from jungle at all times.

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L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General of Bengal.

1 Council House Street,
CALCUTTA, 27th MARCH, 1889. 84

DR. LAZARUS'S
SPLEEN PILLS
HAVE CURED THOUSANDS OF ENLARGED SPLEENS.
Full directions given in wrapper.
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In bottles at Re. 1-4 *each. Box and packing* 2 *ans*

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Mr. Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, Madras Medl. Estabt. writes,—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear Testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. "I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, &c., in all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain, that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed. Jalna, Deccan, 24-8-82.

From J. T. Murray, Esquire, Engineer, I. V. S. R. Flotilla, Sukkur, 11-10-83.—"The vial of Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills I purchased of you last month I am happy to say has made a thorough cure of my daughter's (3 years of age) enlarged Spleen. I have no objection to your making this known to the public. 72a

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R. S. ALBERT & Co.'s Compound Phosphoric Elixir is the only safe and *reliable* Phosphoric remedy for the permanent cure of Impotence, Spermatorrhœa, Hypochondriasis, Seminal Emissions, Brain Wreckage, Lowness of Spirits, Mental Depression, Feeble Digestion, General Debility, Loss of appetite and Energy, and for Nervous Exhaustion caused by worry and overwork, excessive grief, early indiscretions, irregular habits and intemperance. Price per bottle, Rs. 2 Plus packing and postage.

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A specific for enlargement of spleen. Price per bottle, Rs. 2. Plus packing and postage.

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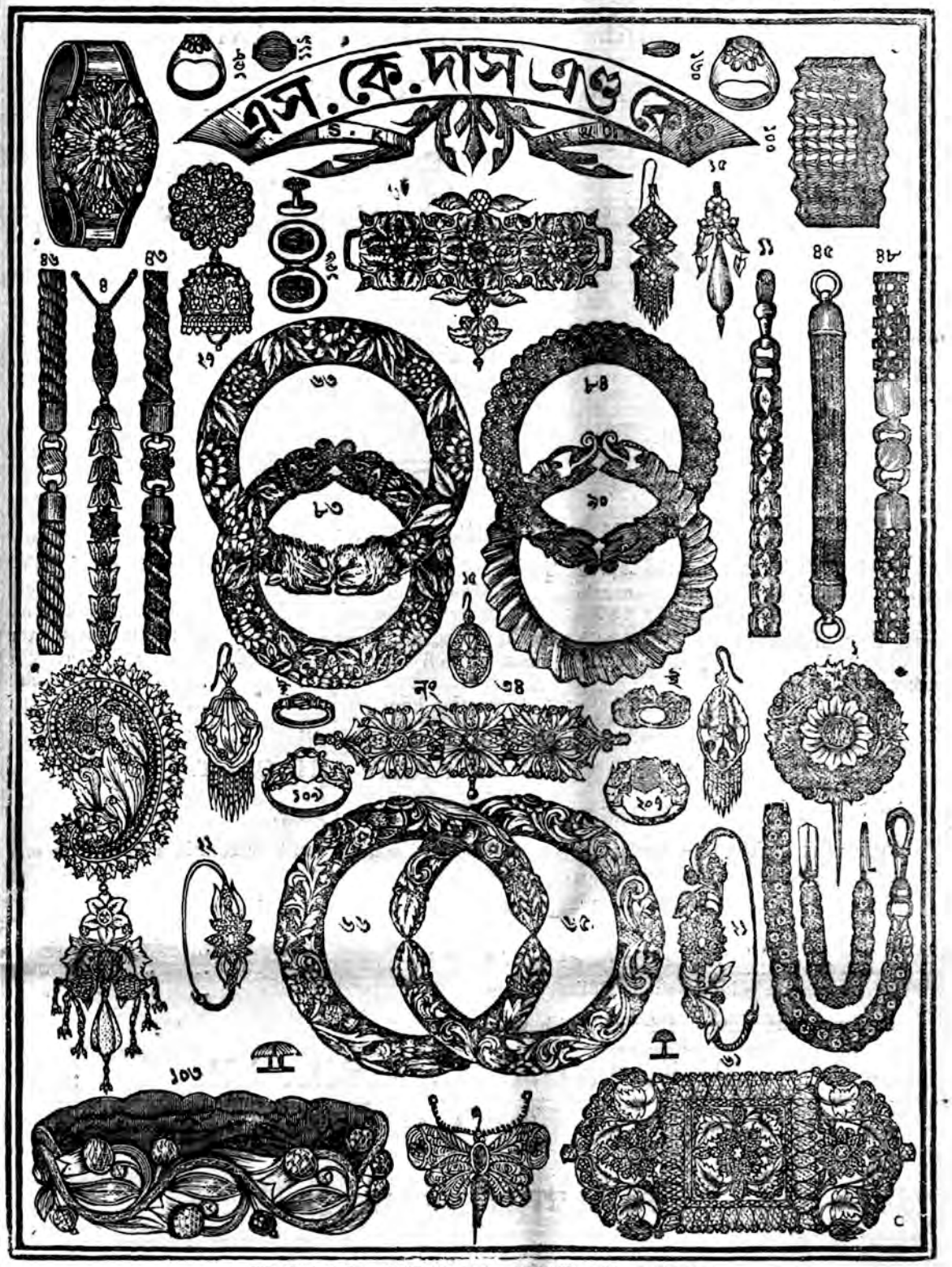

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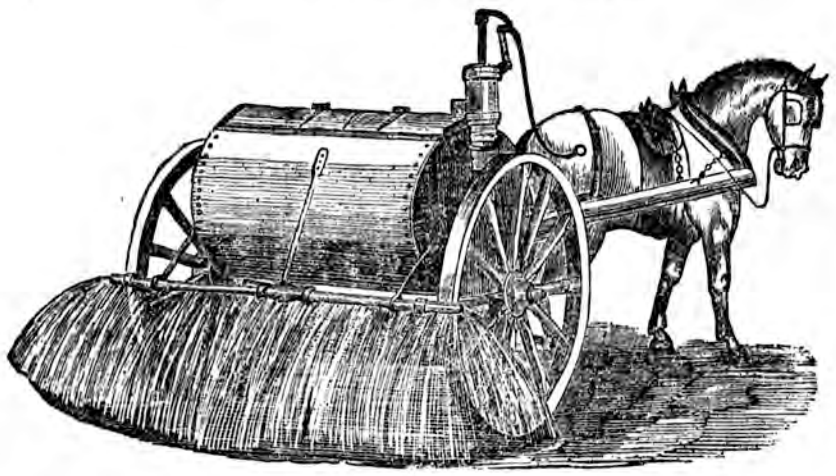

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A packet of 40 distinct varieties of Landreth's fresh American vegetable seeds, packed in America in tin box in air and water-tight manner, consisting of many new varieties of Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Knolkohls, &c., &c., with colored portraits and description of sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs. 6.

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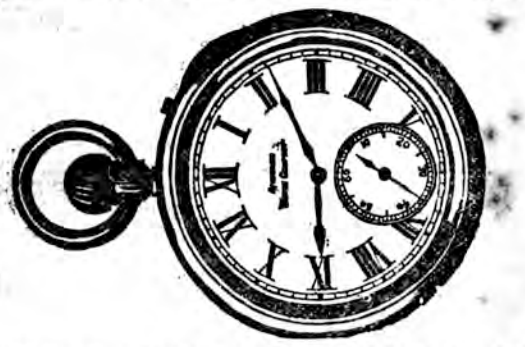

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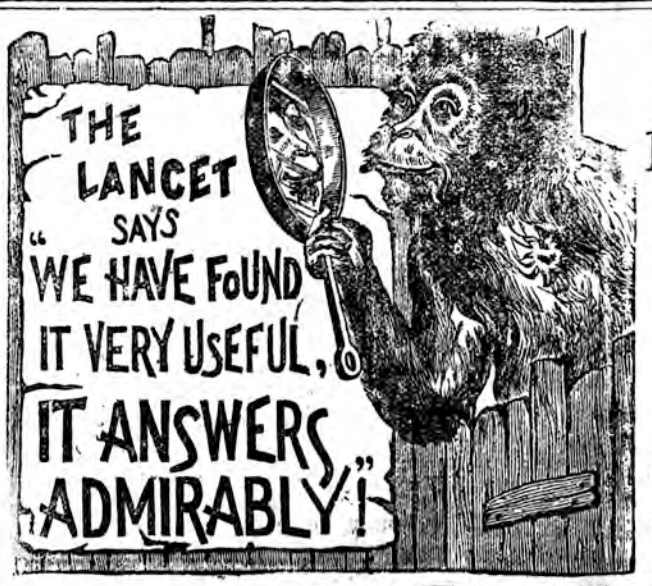

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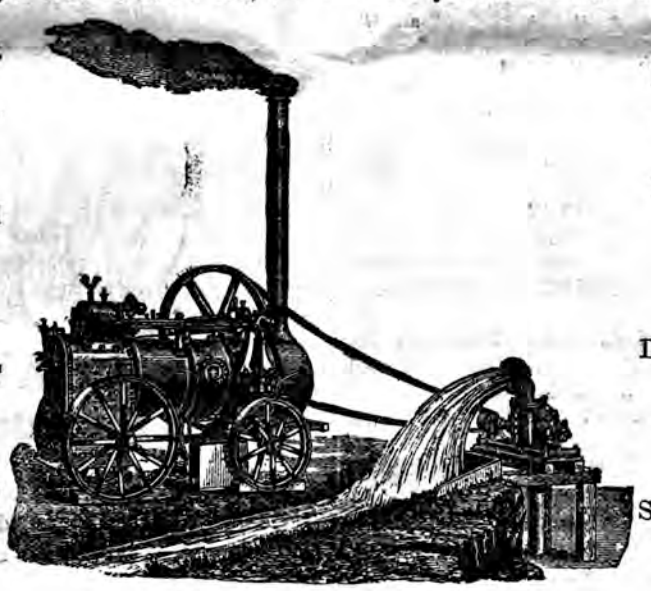

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